Ma. Hype remarks in the New York Times, that if one wishes to cultivate his farm like a market garden, it may pay to plow in the coarse manure and harrow in the fine, but as a rule he would recommend the application of the ma-nure to the surface of the soil. This is nature's method, and is the most successful for common practice.

CROWDING FOWLS, -- Poultry require plenty of house room, for crowding them on their roosts, or having illy built, dilapidated or damp houses is conducive to disease. If, on account of breeding more than one variety, because you have limited ground, or because you have fruits and vegetables you wish to keep the birds from, you have to keep the fowls in restricted quarters, by all means give them all the exercise room you possibly can, and there is far more danger of giving them too little than too much.

Mr. J. S. Woodward discourses in a late New York Tribuse upon the care of stock during winter. He thinks that any man who lets his cattle stand shivering in the lee of a straw-stack, or old fence, or under an open shed, should be tied in the same place and be compelled to stay one night with the thermometer at zero and the snow flying thick and fast about him; if this does not convince him of the necessity of good warm stables, he is not fit to be called by the noble name of farmer, and the quicker he gets out of the business the better for it and himself.

THE DIFFERENCE. From actual experiments made, it is demonstrated be-yond a doubt, that the grinding of grain adds one-third to its value for feeding purposes. This is a matter of a good deal of importance to the agricultural community, and in fact to all classes who have animals to feed. As far as dollars are concerned, perhaps it is not of so much moment in the Northwest, where grain is so cheap and so plenty, as it is in other portions of the country, where less grain is raised, but it is worthy of consideration of those who have not full bins of oats and corn. Since the introduction of cheap feed-mills, it is the province of every farmer to own one, with which all grain intended for the stock on the farm could be ground.

MEASURING CORN. - A number of rules for measuring corn have been published. As a multiplicity of rules tend to confuse, the question arises, why can we not have one good rule? The reason is obvious. New corn will not measure as many bushels to the foot or inches as old corn, on account of shrinkage. erib of corn measured in the fall will not yield as many bushels to the cubic foot as when measured in the spring or summer. Corn in wagon, when first put in, will not measure as much to the foot as when hauled several miles. Hence the necessity of working by different rules under different circumstances. All rules are based upon the number of cubic inches in a bushel of shelled corn, which is 2150.4. If all corn shelled out the same, under all circumstances, it would be very easy to have one rule. As near right as any rule I have tried is twelve cubic feet to the barrel for corn in end in the fall of the year, eleven, and a half feet in spring time, and about eleven feet in summer; twelve feet as thrown in wagon in the field and cloven and a quarter hauled four or five miles.

SMALL FARMS.—The French people

session than any other nation in the world. It is not the wealth of a nation that makes the people rich, but the general diffusion of wealth. This is the case in France. The Franch are a na tion of small farmers. There are more land-owners in that country than in America. The farms are small; the majority are under twenty seres, and ; very large number under ten. It may not be that is the only reason for the money wealth of these people; they are notably economical and thrifty. But the small farms have something to do with it. The farmers in some of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, where the farms are comparatively small, could well compete with the French in their possession of money wealth. Almost every farmer has his hourd invested. These men have a habit of feeding a few head of beef cattle or a flock of sheep every winter. They sell little grain but wheat, and feed their fedder and coarse grain to purchased stock. They make more profit to the head of stock than is made upon large grazing farms, and their land is rich and high-priced, because of the large quantity of manure that is made in feeding stock. The consumption of meat is continually increasing, and with the extension of manufac-

tures there are more mouths to fill every

year, so that it is not probable the sup-

ply can ever become excessive.

SOME ITEMS IN FARM ECONOMY. The arrangements of the buildings and the division of the farm into fields depends so much upon the character of the farm, the kind of farming, individual taste, etc., that it is out of the question to have a fixed plan that is the best one for all farms of any given size. There are cer-tain general principles which should tain general serve as a foundation for the arrangement, but the details must necessarily vary greatly. For example, if possible the barns should be upon a rise of ground where a cellar can be built opening to the lower ground at the rear. The fields should be so arranged that there should be as little fencing as possible. and so located that all fields can be easily reached from the lane. A long field has considerable advantage over one of the same area that is square-in the longer 'bonts," and therefore less time spent in turning, plowing, harrowing, sowing, harvesting, etc. A pasture close to the stable is always handy, and other things being equal, the orchard should not be put at the rear of the farm, where the wood lot had best be located. There is much labor to be saved in having every-thing so placed—and this applies to the various details that seem trivial at first sight—that there will be no extra steps or turns in doing the every-day work of the farm. For example, many day's work can be saved by having the pump in a handy corner of the barn-yard, where the stock from a number of yards may come to the troughs. If the matters of the farm are not already economically arranged, it would be well to make such changes of fences, buildings, etc., as to finally secure the desired end. By degrees the thoughtful farmer will improve his farm until it approximates to a model and therefore an economical farm.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

Every closet and room in a house should be thoroughly inspected once a

been packed is very superior to barrel flour,

In roasting meat do not salt before putting in the oven as salt extracts the

In warm weather put your eggs in cold water some time before you are

every morning. A TRUE test for eggs is to drop them in water, and if the large end comes up they

are not fresh. Hams wrapped in thick brown paper and packed in a barrel of wood askes in

the cellar will keep all summer.

To test nutmegs prick them with

pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread and the punctures.

BAR noon and the punctures. ent in equ

ALL fir

trate to from its pe-Mors

er, in giving some of the results of her housek-eping experience, remarks that neither soap, hot water nor brash should ever be used on eilcloth. It should alays be washed in lukewarm water with siece of soft old flannel and wiped perfeetly dry each time. And the appearance of the cloth, Mrs. Beecher declares, spreatly improved by using half milk and half water, skimmilk, if not sour, being just as good as new milk,

Coorno Beers. One of the most satisfactory ways to cook beets is to bake them. When boiled, even if their jack-ets are left on, a great deal of the best part of the besta is dissolved, and so lost.
It will, of course, take a little longer to bake than to bed them; but this is no objection. Allow from fifteen to twenty minutes more for baking; slee them, and heat as you would if they were boiled. After they are cooked, senson with pepper, salt, butter, and a squeeze

USEFUL HISTS.

A person having twenty warts claims to have removed them all by applying, two or three times a day, the juice of a common Irish potato,

Tun Journal de Pharmacie gives the following receipt for a mucil-age which will unite wood or mend porcolain or glass. To eight and one-half ounces of a strong solution of gum araadd thirty grains of a solution of alphate of alumina dissolved in two thirds of an ounce of water.

To renovate black lace mix bullock's call with sufficient hot water to make it warm as you can bear your hand in, and pass the lace through it. It must be squeezed, not rubbed; and it would be well to perfume the gall with a little musk. Ruse the face through two cold waters, tinging the last with a little blue. After drying, put it into some stiffening made by pouring builing water on a very small piece of glue, Squeeze it out, stretch it and clap it. Afterward, pin it out on a linen cloth to dry, laying it very straight and even, and taking care to open and pin the edge very nicely. When dry, iron it on the wrong side hav-ing said a linen cloth over the ironing

PRETTY window gardens may be made by taking the tin boxes in which mackerel is put up; paint them green or searlet, and put in such plants as grow well together. When watering them do not use more water than will be absorbed during the day. A few experiments will then enable one to judge correctly in regard to the amount, and it is surpris-ing to see how the plants will thrive in utter defiance of all the wise things that are said about drainage. The tin or zine cases in which thread is packed will also, when painted and placed in a stand, make very good window gardens. Water in which the gridiron and frying-pan have been washed is an excellent fertilizer.

KEEP some strong spirits of hartshorn in a ground-glass-stoppered bottle; a teaspoonful in a table-spoonful of water will clean combs and brushes, and restore colors injured by acids. A weaker solution, applied to ill-smelling feet and arm-pits, removes the odor, and removes grease spots from carpets and clothing. A weak solution in water makes a good wash for the hair, and stimulates its growth when impaired by fever, and cleanses the scalp effectually. Δ weak solution, scattered over the leaves of plants from a fine, soft, limber brush, gives new life to plants. Even if a little sprinkled over the earth at their roots

their growth is invigorated. Foorsroots and ottomans may be manufactured out of old boxes, peck, or half-bushel measures, or long store boxes. Nail old bagging loosely on the top, leaving one side open until you have filled it evenly and plumply with cotton, hay, mosa or "excelsior" kind of popular shaving made expressly to pack furniture in). Then nail the canvas very tightly all around the sides and over the top, and cover with em-broidery, or with material to match the furniture. Cover the edges with gimp or fringe. Nail a piece of oil-cloth over the bottom to make it slide easily over the carpet when moving it. The top may be fastened by a piece of strong leather or hinges to one side of the box and stuffed, and covered and trimmed as described previously; thus not only the footstool or ottoman is secured, but a box for work and pieces, or anything required. In this case there should be easters on the bottom to move it without trouble when filled.

Some fellow has figured out that Vanderbilt's income would allow him to visit 8,009 circusses, eat 20,000 pints of pea-nuts, and drink 5,000 glasses of lemon-NEWLY ground flour which has never ade every day in the year.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

THE Yonker's Gazette calls the minister's fee "the tax on matches." We can match that; the shoemaker's fee is the tax on men's soles,

A LITTLE girl reproached with disoready to use them.

Lemons may be kept fresh a long time in a jar of water; changing the water ments break awful easy."

bedience and breaking the commandments, said, "Mamma, those commandments break awful easy." WHEN a man offers to read your for-

tune out of the grounds of a coffee cup, set that man down for a cup and sorcerer, -Burlington Hawkeye, The average age of a hog is only fif-teen years. This always consoles us

when we see a man spread himself over four seats in a milway car, THE first time a white man sees an English railway coach, he thinks he has

struck a traveling American photograph dry | car on rails, -Burlington Hawkeye, Nor everybody will be able to see the utch girls, but everybody can get a ty good idea of their dance by put-

c two hornets down the housemaid's k. Boston Post. was in Caton, Steuben County, N. raised a cabbage around the head ch thirteen smaller heads were

red. — Exchange. Probably the age was on the table. v days after going to a wake, asked her mistress for her "Are you going to leave?" Pm going to marry the He told me I was the

I must raise,

I must raise,

y profiled for the pelf,"

1 "replies I bomns,
catagood,
y raise it myself."

that the inventor of the received his first ack ent's back the teach us not pparently use-

> decision to a sable -dizaetly or n look of

an ac as down their old clothes and cut them over to fit him. And then he said he did get mad. "How can I best increase my stock."
Said tailuer John to Thomas.
"By making six of one," quoth Tom;
"No miras le I prantise.
A singler process meler was known.
What is it? Well now, sepada"
You put that youring oow to done,
"I will make a helter-four." Venter's Gazette.

Ose night Uncle Harvey, keeper of a oor house down in Maine, was waked by the grouns of one of the old men. "What is the matter?" he asked. "I'm dying. Uncle Harvey," said the old man. "I'm dying; go and get me a doughnut;

I must have suthin to pass away the

Firring emblems are not always ap preciated. The neighbors of a poor fel-ow who died creeted a tombstone to his memory, and had placed above it the conventional white dove. The widow looked at it through her tears and said: "It was very thoughtful to put it there, John was very fond of gunning, and it is an especially suitable emblem,

Milwinker Sontineld That wonderful remedy for rheum ism, St. Jacobs Oil, has been used by a arge number of people in this city, and ith effect truly marvelous. Frequent eports are made where sufferers have seen afforded relief, and the sale is grawig largely. The fact that it is an ex ernal remedy, commends it to many the would not otherwise think of going

A Compromise.

A man was once asked how he and his wife got along with so little friction in the family machinery. "Well," said he, when we first married we both wanted our own way. I wanted to sleep on linen sheets, my wife preferred cotton, and we couldn't agree. Finally we talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that it was unchristian to live in constant bickering; so we compro-mised on linen, and have got along all right ever since,"

[Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.] No More Gossip.

If we are correctly informed, St. Ja ols Oil is now the usual ten-party topic n place of the former staple—free go How wise and how much more ben

A CINCINNATI man says that Mamie Anderson's cherry red lips are the pret tiest in America. Bah! we'll put onr lips against hers any day. -Boston Post, No you won't. No! You won't. There was a man tried—that is, wanted to, and suggested something of the kind to her parents, and the man is now tied in a bow knot. She only kisses a barbarian on the stage that she takes along for the ourpose,-Peck's Sun.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better ather is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffer ng from a disease declared incurable and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.— Utica Herald.

Jonah in the Whale's Belly.

Two hundred years ago Dr. Zachary Boyd wrote the following quaint descrip-tion of Jonah in the whale's belly. He was a minister of the barony parish of Glasgow, and Rector of its Uni-

versity:

What house is this, where's neither coal nor candle, where nothing but guts of fishes handle?

I and my table are both within, where day ne'er dawned, where and did never shine. The like of this on earth man never saw, A fiving man within a monster's maw. Buried under mountains which are high and steep, Plunged under waters hundreds fathoms deep, Not so with Noah, from his bouse of tree, For through a window he a hight did see; He sailed above the highest waves—a wonder; I and my boat are all the waters under; He, in his srke, might gos, and also come. But I sit still in such a straitened roome. But I sit still in such a straitened roome As is most uncoulde, head and feet together, Ameng such grease as a thousand smother. I did no way now for my shrinking hence, But here I lye, and die for mine offense, Eight prisoners were in Noah's hulk together; Eight prisoners were in Noah's hulk together; Confertable they were, each one to the other, In all the earth like unto me is nous; Far from all living, I here lye rions.

Profits of Texas Cattle,

The cost of keeping cattle in Texas is stimated by the Fort Worth Live Stock Journal at about \$1.50 a head, or \$1,500 a 1,000. Four men, with 12 to 16 horses, will tend a herd of 1,500. The profits are as follows: Beeves, per head, cost, \$15; running expenses, \$1.50; sell at \$22, with a profit of 32 per cent. Profit on cows costing \$13.50 per head; cost of keeping, \$1.50, making \$15. Increase of calves, 75 per cent., worth \$5 per head. Net profit 23 per cent.

The Cause of Science The Came of Science
has received an important addition in the elegant Observatory which Mr. H. H. Warner,
proprietor of the valuable Safe Kidney and
Liver Cure, has erected at Rochester.

Manual Labor vs. Machinery.

A fear seems to have taken possession many minds lest by the inventive genius of man machiney might be produced capable of accomplishing so much as to remove the necessity for manual labor, and, as a consequence, lest they themselves should be unable to gain a livelihood. So widely have these views been imbibed, even by men of apparent intelligence of a comparatively high order, that they have advocated in strong terms, upon the rostrum and elsewhere, the desirability of not only banishing new machinery, but inventors also. This opposition has made the path of those who possessed sufficient enterprise to lead them to devise new methods, and new apparatus to effect the same, not only unpleasant, but generally unprofitable; whereas if mankind had been more fully endowed with wisdom and brotherly love a very different state of affairs would

The cry that "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer," as the result of the introduction of new achinery is not true. In fact, the use of machinery is constantly improving the condition of all classes; and the advance that has been made by the masses toward a higher civilization the last half number and kind by ill health, century is simply wonderful, and is due skin always vicariously aids whatever to the development of the inventive other exercting organ has become weak-genius of man. That there is not an oned by temporary derangement, or by equitable distribution of the products of organic disease. the farm, the mine, and the manufactory The animal exhalations, when con-cannot be denied. But where does the densed on the window-panes and furnifault lie? Not with the machinery either ture, cover them with a glutinous mass,

fault lie? Not with the machinery either of old or new design.

Let the reader look back with the aid of proper backs of reference to the condition of things fifty years ago. At that time it was beginning to down upon the minds of the most progressive that steam railways were a possibility but everything for the next ten years was in the condest possible condition, no more like the compossible condition, no more like the compossible railways of to-day than noticed in dirty houses. In a warm, the comfortable railways of to-day than noticed in dirty houses. In a warm, a two-wheel springless ox-cart is like a moist atmosphere this becomes putrid modern pleasure carriage. Then travel and harmful. Says Dr. D. F. Lincoln was allow and technois for all classes, rich (Ziemssen's Cyclopedia);
or poor. Now the rich, and the poor as "We ought to discountenance the use well, may travel five hundred miles com-fortably in twenty-four hours. Then the mails were weeks in going and coming where days will now suffice. Then tele-light. The first of these measures reanswer almost at ones, whereas it formerly required several days if not weeks for a message to go and come. These serubling of the kitchen, and the absence of worden carpets, curtains, etc., that have been inaugurated are open to help to make the kitchen—in spite of the the use and benefit of all, and have smell of cooking-the healthiest room in greatly lessened the most arduous work of the laboring man, while the necessity for his services is in no wise less now than In fact it may be truly said hat the day laborer can now enjoy many hings that the wealthiest men half a entury ago could not obtain.-New York More intile Journal,

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be If without inaction of the Stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was ob-tructed or imprive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that and looking around to see that he was Hop flitters would not care. Ask your not overheard, responded in a whisper:

Birds in Helicoland,

Heligoland is the most celebrated station in the world for studying the migration of birds. This little island is hardly a hundred acres in extent—an isolated, triangular rock of red sand-stone, with perpendicular cliffs 200 or 300 feet in height all around it. It is mostly cultivated, and its resident birds are hardly more than a dozen species; but in spring and autumn migrating birds make it a resting-place, and these are watched for and shot or trapped by almost the whole population, and the results have been carefully chronicled for the last twenty-live years by Mr. Gothe, an experiment results have been carefully chronicled for the last twenty-live years by Mr. Gothe, an experiment results for the results are constant of the fine factory is made that the cottage cast \$375. Here is another heading from the same issue: "At Noon of Night. The Sun of Eternity Beams Upon the Sonl of Miss Free, Who Failed to Reach Her Earthly Home, But Gained Her Heavenly One."—Detroit Free Press. Gatke, an experienced resident ornithologist. The amazing result is that as many species of birds have been obtained in this minute islet as in any country in Europe, while the vast number of the migrating flocks is shown by the fact that 15,000 larks have sometimes been caught in on night.

Some persons are so thriftless they would convert a garden into a desert while others possess the energy to make the desert blossom like the rose. Dr. Tabler ranks with the latter class of public benefactors, because he prepares out of the common Backeyon superior ointment to cure Piles. Price 50c. For sale by all druggists.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A gentleman in Convers, Ga., offers the above sum as a reward to any person who will, on sight, read the following without mispronouncing a word:
"One morning I found myself in a

queer locale, anaid a vast area of burning sands. To my relief I descried an oasis; but, alas I it turned out to be a mirage. I could see, as I thought, caseades, geysers and geweawa Indescriba-ble. When I complained to an Edowite of such a deceptive land the untoward fellow treated no with contumely. I was only saved by the timely appearance of a chamois from the puissant blows of the misance which leaped up from the root of a pyromidal cypress, at which he fired his fuse. This perverse creature was so maddened by my escape that he committed file de sc. He was that he committed felo de sc. He was the protege of the King, and had been for some time his employe in decipher-ing erneiform inscriptions, and may have been a Chaldean. Though cleanly dressed, he was not cleanly. Now seeking a recess by a stream filled with animalcules, I wrote an exquisite essay, drawing on my fortile brain, which I read each alternate day for a week, and then wrapped it up and placed it in an alcove for safe keeping."

Many people afflicted with phthists pulmonants (Consumption) use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup with very great benefit and relief. Price 25 cts.

VEORTINE.—No medicine has attained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated com-

VEGETIME is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strongth, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet along.



Perfume in Bedrooms.

The use of perfumes in bedrooms often covers up disagreeable odors, and noxious matter is allowed to accumulate because its offensiveness is not noticed. Such matter is always contained in exhalations from the lungs and skin, even of persons who are both healthy and clean.

We do not refer to the carbonic acid, which is thrown in large quantities from the lungs, and in much less quantity from the skin. This is not really poisonons, but there are other ingredients which are, though their nature is not They are not gases, but solid particles.

They are readily absorbed by water, damp walls, and moist paper, and pene-trate wool and feathers. They soon become fortid. Many forms of filth are speedily de-

droved by the oxygen of the air, which danges their character; but these exmilations are not so readily destroyed, as sevident from the fact that a bedroom, though freely ventilated, will retain its foetid smell for at least four hours.

The exhalations from the skin contain, besides several harmless salts, several fatty acids, and other noxious ingredients. These latter are greatly increased in

graphs were unknown, but now any one moves, the second dilutes, the third

the house,- Youth's Companion. Consolation.

An honest aboomaker peering into a restaurant, saw one of his fashion able customers seated at a table the season, including a large bottle of green seal and two canvas-back ducks Rushing in, the irate tradesman exclaimed

"You haven't got money to pay me for the boots you have got on, but you can afford to pay for all manner of deli-The young man wiped his mustache

"Don't be deceived by appearances You must not lose confidence in me. I don't expect to pay for this little banquet any more than I expect to pay you for the boots,"

The further West you go, the more terrible do the newspaper headings be come. The Omaha Res has the follow ing: "The Clash of Elements, A Cot-tage Devoured by Flames in the Teeth of the Gale," On reading the article

Vegetine WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. AGBERTORGOKER, the well-known druggist ar apatheousy of optinguate, Mo., always alvays avery one tropolet with chapmatians to bey VE-STINE.

Read His Statement:

Mr. H. R. Stermen: Frankrika, Mr., Oct. 12, 1876. filters years ago last full I was taken sink

Vegetine.

Ist. spone, Mr., Dec. 28, 1877.

VECETINE.

PREPARED BY H. R. SYEVENS, Boston, Mass. HOSTETTER'S

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitter is systematically used by a bilious dyspeption sufferer. Mereover, since the brain sympa-thizes closely with the stomach and its assothizes closely with the stomach and its asso-ciate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. . William Hogarth.

The celebrated painter Hogarth was once employed to paint the portrait of a nobleman not remarkable for personal beauty. The artist executed it with his happiest manner, but with rigid fidelity. The peer, disgusted at the exact counterpart of himself did not feel disposed to for the picture. After some time pay for the picture. Alter had clapsed and numerous unsuccessful attempts had been made to obtain pay ment the painter sent him the following

card: "Mr. Hogarth's respects to Lord —. Finding that he does not mean to have the picture drawn for him Lord— is informed again of Mr. Hogarth's press-ing necessity for money. If therefore, his Lordship does not send for it in three days it will be disposed of with the addition of a tail, and some other append ages, to Mr. Pan, the famous wild beas man, Mr. Hogarth having given the gentleman a conditional promise of it for an exhibition picture on his Lordship's re fusal." The intimation had the desired

Hogarth was once applied to by a cer tain nobleman to paint on his staircase a representation of the destruction of Pharaph's host in the Red Sea. In attempting to fix upon the price Hogarth became disgusted with the miserly con-duct of his patron, who was unwilling to give more than half the real value of the picture. At last, out of all patience, he agreed to his terms. The nobleman soon was told that the work was finished. Surprised at such expedition, he immediately called to examine it, and found the space painted all over red.
"Zounds!" said the purchaser, "what
have you here? I ordered a scene of
the Red Sea." "The Red Sea you have," said the painter. "But where are the Israelites?" "They have all gone over." "And where are the Egyptians?" "They are all drowned." The miser's confusion could only be qualed by the laste with which he paid his bill.

THEGREAT

MARKE

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Sereness of the Chest,

Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-

ings and Sprains, Burns and

Scalds, General Bodily

Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frested

Foet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches.

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CABINET ORGAN

BABY CABINET ORGAN-NEW STILE 109-

THREE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, in BLACK WALNUT CASE, descrated with GOLD BRONZE. Length, 20 inches; height, 32 in.; depth, 14 in.

This novel style of the MASON & HAMLIN CAR-INET ORGANS (ready this month) has sufficient

compass and capacity for the performance, with full

parts, of Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Songs, and Popular Sacred and Secular Music generally. It retains to a wonderful extent, for an instrument so small, the

extraordinary excellence, both as to power and quality of tone, which has given the MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs their great reputation and won for them the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS at EVER

ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EX-HIBITIONS for THIRTEEN YEARS, EVERY ONE WILL BE FULLY WARRANTED. CASH PRICE (2):

on receipt of which it will be shipped as directed. If ON RECEIPT AND TRIAL IT DOES NOT SATISFY THE PURCHASES, IT MAY BE RETURNED AND THE MONEY

WILL BE REFUNDED.

EIGHTY STYLES of Organs are regularly made by the MASON & HAMLIN CO., from the BADY CABINET ORGAN at \$2; to large CONCERT OF SANS at \$200, and upwards. The great majority are at \$100 to \$200 each ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS free.

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